

Miscellaneous.

From the Times of 18 June.
Census of Great Britain and the U. States.

There are events which set the dullest and most incurious minds speculating upon the future of the world, and the varying destinies of nations. The conclusion of a long war, an important treaty, or the settlement of a political contest at home, cannot fail to engage the inquiry how the new order of things will operate on the comparative progress of states. A census is not an event of this striking and potential character; indeed, it is hardly an event at all, for it is only the periodical notation of a continual development. It furnishes, however, as certain grounds for political prophecy as anything the chapter of accidents can supply. Population is the chief element of national power, and though the states of Europe have generally attained a position which they are unlikely to forfeit or much to improve for many years to come, yet a new and much more open field is added to speculation when we take in the New World, as well as the greater part of Asia and Africa, brought under the influence of European nations. The British race is the principal people of North America and the Australian islands, the dominant influence in the West Indies, the prevailing element in South Africa, and the lord paramount in India, with all the contingencies that appertain to that position. Taking these considerations into account, the increase of our population at home is a far more important question than if it merely affected the comfort with which we can manage to live in these isles, the sufficiency of our harvests, or the figure we can continue to make in the presence of Europe. Whatever the future fate of our wars or our diplomacy, whether the continent reciprocates our tariffs or meets us once more with a chain of hostile custom-houses; whether the name of England is honored or despised in the council halls of Europe, we are not likely soon to be deprived of our solid advantages as an insular, a prolific, a spreading, a colonizing, and a self-governing race. With North America and many other portions of the earth's surface occupied by our own flesh and blood, speaking our language, and inhering our laws, if not our allegiance, we must ever occupy an honorable and useful position. No increase of servile populations, no triumph of absolutism, no combination of rivals, can ever push England into a corner, and make her a mere cluster of islands in the Northern Atlantic. The terminus of the *Ultima Thule* has long been removed. There are now no limits to our influence. As a little ship of shore in the peninsula of Jutland was the Anglia from which our race is principally descended, England in its turn is the *Stoma hus* of great and popular empires. The results of the British and of the American census, appearing as they do together at this moment, bring this relation of the parent state and her numerous progeny into unusual prominence.

The population of Great Britain and the islands in the British seas, exclusive of Ireland, was, on the 31st of last March, 20,919,531. We shall probably have to wait some time for the return of the Irish population; but on June 7th, 1841, including the army serving in Ireland, it was 8,106,537. If we take the emigration during the last ten years at a million, and set down two hundred thousand deaths to famine and pestilence, perhaps we are not justified in assuming the present population of that island to be much over 8,000,000. This would bring the population of the United Kingdom somewhere under 29,000,000. If we take the population of British colonies in other parts of the world at 3,000,000, this gives 32,000,000 persons, either of the British race, or of some European race united with them in allegiance and laws, and every day more closely united by social feeling and private ties. The population of the United States last year, as far as can be ascertained from the returns now partially published, is estimated in a little compendium before us at 22,347,584, including California and the adjoining territories. On these 3,177,636 are slaves, besides a free colored population estimated at 162,771. This would leave the American citizens of British or other European extraction about 20,000,000. It thus appears that there are about 52,000,000 persons of British extraction, or of some other European race amalgamated with them, occupying the best geographical positions in the world, possessing the largest maritime trade and the most profitable manufactures, enjoying the finest institutions, commanding the vastest extent of fertile territory and the finest climates, and receiving the services of many millions of useful auxiliaries, of various races and hues, living either in comfortable slavery, or willing subjection, or dignified alliance. All these persons of British, or, as they are sometimes improperly called, of Anglo-Saxon race, hold substantially the same faith, speak the same language, read the same Bible, the same Milton, the same Shakespeare, the same historians and moralists, the same modern poets, novelists, and essayists, and interchange their thoughts as freely and as ably as promptly as the inhabitants of one city or village. Ingenuity is not destroying the obstacles of time and space, and common sense is drawing institutions every year to a greater similarity. These 52,000,000 persons, divided though they are by oceans and political forms, are a closer and a far more influential unity than any merely political combination; and if any race may be said to be fortunate and ascendancy this is that one.

The return for Great Britain testifies to the great increase of emigration from this island, as well as from Ireland, to America, and the Australian colonies. Chiefly owing to this increase, but in some degree to the cholera, and perhaps to other causes, the 'decennial rate of increase has declined during the century. In the ten years ending 1811, the increase per cent was 15.11. In the ten years ending 1821 it was 14.12; in 1831, 14.01; and in 1841, 13.18. During the last ten years the increase has been only 12.10—the rate being the lowest in Scotland, and the highest in the metropolis. The decennial amount of increase as stated yesterday under the head of the census, for the last ten years has been 2,219,892. In the previous ten years it was 2,181,076, which, though a lower figure, represents a higher rate compared with the population of that period. Of course it is natural to expect that the more thickly peopled any country should become, the greater difficulty it should find in accommodating the natural increase of its population

on the scale of living they have been accustomed to. We can only be thankful that we possess such ample means for 'setting up' our surplus elsewhere in the world. The emigration to our colonies has been so considerable during the last ten years that the wonder is why the ratio of increase has not declined more than it actually has. Doubtless it would have declined more but for the vast amount of the Irish immigration into Lancashire, the West Riding, Wales, Glasgow, this metropolis, and other parts of this island. It appears from the return that the increase of females is greater in proportion than that of males. In 1841 there were 493,303 more females than males in Great Britain. In 1851 the excess is 530,157. In 1841 the excess of females in the metropolis was 124,367. In 1851 it is 154,429—an increase greater than the whole increase of population would lead one to expect. This growing disproportion of the sexes has lately attracted the attention of philanthropists, and suggested the scheme for conveying such women as are qualified for it to colonies where the disproportion is the other way. In this country so great an excess of the 'weaker vessel' is undoubtedly a very great evil, for in this, as in other matters, plenty produces cheapness, and nothing is more to be regretted than a state of society which puts women, more than nature intends, at the mercy of men. Army, navy, commerce, and colonies, however essential to national power, glory, and wealth, have their drawback in this, as in some other serious points. To some extent we suffer the evils of those barbarous tribes, among whom the males are so often decimated in war, that their women, through there mere superabundance, lose the dignity of their sex. England will earn its great power and glory at a very dear rate, if the disproportion, which has already become serious enough to attract the attention of thoughtful observers, should continue to increase at its present rate.

Insanity of Elephants.

"According to the wisest physiologists, the elephant, like man, is subject to insanity. A short time since, the brigade of elephants attached to the Indian army became crazy at the ford of a river, and were with difficulty sobered. Some years ago, Miss Dyck, belonging to Mr. Huggie of Marcellus, a female, who, by her faults was much distinguished in many foreign courts where she had appeared, became furious at Geneva, Switzerland, where there was a performance, and it was necessary to bring a piece of artillery and shoot down this animal, till then so mild and intelligent."

Within a very short time, the elephant at the menagerie in the Boulevard of the Temple, Aly Seha, has given signs of mental alienation. Alarmed by the remembrance of the former instance, Mons. Huguier stepped the performance, and proceeded to consult with competent individuals upon the subject. In consequence, he called M. Chapart from his Zoological Museum, veterinary surgeon in chief to the school at Alfort and to the Garde Municipale. After having felt the pulse of this colossus, the consulting surgeon declared that the animal was attacked by typhoid fever in consequence of caries at the root of his tusks, and advised the removal of them, which were a yard and a half each in length. To aid in this attempt, M. Huguier endeavored to put the animal to sleep by means of opium and chloroform; but though administered in immense quantity, they had no apparent effect, and they were compelled to employ a wildness to hold him down.

The operation took place July 7th, before thirty of the pupils of the veterinary school, and a large crowd of veterinary surgeons. The animal was alternately placed on each side for the different teeth, and with the aid of a saw and forceps, and cord attached, the teeth were cut off and the roots extracted, which alone weighed eighteen pounds. His teeth will not be replaced. As for Aly Seha, he is a little ill after this severe operation, but it is confidently expected that he will have no returns of madness, and that he soon will be able to resume his exercises, which the public find so amusing."

The Importance of the Beautiful.

What are half the crimes in this world committed for? The desire of possession. Of possessing what? Not mere money, but every species of the beautiful which money can purchase. A man lies hid in a little, dirty, smoky room for twenty years of his life, and stuns up as many columns of figures as would reach round half the earth if they were laid at length; he gets rich; what does he do with his riches? he buys a large well proportioned house; in arrangement of his furniture he gratifies himself with all the beauty with splendid colors, regular figures, and smooth surface can convey; he has the beauties of variety and association in his grounds; the cup of which he drinks his tea is adorned with beautiful figures; the chair in which he sits is covered with smooth, shining leather; his table-cloth of the most beautiful damask; mirrors reflect the light from every quarter of the room: pictures of the best masters feed his eyes with all the beauties of imagination. A million of human creatures are employed in this country in ministering to this feeling of the beautiful. It is only a barbarous, ignorant people that can ever be occupied by the necessities of life alone. If to eat, and to drink, and to be warm, were the only passions of our minds, we should all be what the lowest of us are at this day. The love of the beautiful calls man to more noble exertions, and awakens him to a more noble life, and the glory of it is, that, as painters, intimate, and poets sing, and statues carve, and architects rear up the gorgeous trophies of their skill, and, as everything becomes beautiful and orderly, and magnificent, the activity of the mind rises to a still greater height and to better objects. The principles of justice are sought out, the powers of the ruler and the rights of the subject are fixed; man advances to the enjoyment of national liberty and to the establishment of those great moral laws which God has written in our hearts to regulate the destinies of the world.—SARAH SMITH.

A Greek maid, being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied—"I will bring him what he cannot purchase: a heart unspoiled, and virtue without a stain, which is all that descended to me from my parents."

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee thou wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.

From the Woonsocket Patriot.

Old Newspapers.

Few things interest us more than old newspapers—the chronicles of men and things long gone to rest. Their appearance is by no means their least attractive feature, reminding one as it does of antique portraits, of his ancient ancestry. There is now lying before us a copy of the "Presidence Gazette and County Journal" of December 30, 1783. In size it is about a foot square, and the typography looks quaint compared with that of the present day. The imprint says it is "Printed by John Carter, at the Postoffice, James's Head, near the State House; who keeps Books and Stationary just imported from London."

Among the original articles in this number is one announcing and describing the Farewell Meeting of Washington and his officers of the Revolutionary Army, at New York. It is as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec.

Last Thursday noon, the principal officers of the army in town assembled at Fraunce's tavern to take a final leave of their illustrious, gracious and much loved Commander, GEN'L WASHINGTON. The passions of human nature were never more tenderly agitated, than in this interesting and distressful scene. His Excellency having filled a glass of wine, thus addressed his brave fellow soldiers:

"With an heart full of love and gratitude, I most devotedly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

Those words produced extreme sensibility on both sides; they were answered by warm expressions, and fervent wishes, from the gentlemen of the Arms, whose truly pathetic feelings it is not in our power to convey to the reader. Soon after this scene closed, his Excellency the Governor, the Honorable the Council, and citizens of the first distinction, waited on the General, and in terms most affectionate took their leave.

The corps of light infantry was drawn up in a line; the Commander-in-Chief, about 2 o'clock, passed through them, on his way to White Hall, where he embarked in his large frigate Powhatan. He is attended by Gen. Le Baron de Stueben; he proposes to make a short stay at Philadelphia, and will proceed to Annapolis, where he will resign his commission of General of the American Army into the hands of the Continental Congress, from whom it was derived; immediately after which his Excellency will set out for his seat, named Mount Vernon, in Virginia, emulating the example of his model, the virtuous Roman General, who victorious, left the tented field, covered with honor, and withdrew from public life, *otium cum dignitate*.

It seems that on the evening previous to Washington's departure from New York, there was a display of fire-works, in honor of him; and we therefore have the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1783.

SIR:—The splendid display of fire-works last evening was so highly satisfactory, that I must request you to present to Captain Price, under whose direction they were prepared, and to the officers who assisted him my thanks for the great skill and attention shown in the conduct of that business.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

Major General Knox.

Among the editorial paragraphs, we notice the following:

"By Yesterday's Western Mail two parcels of letters were received from New York, a Post Office being now established there."

"On Saturday, the 14th ult., departed this life in Prince George County, Maryland, the Honorable John Hanson, Esq., late President of the United States in Congress assembled."

[This means, we suppose, that he was President of Congress.]

It seems that in those days the ladies did worse than wear the Bloomer Costume, for a correspondent who signs himself "A Lover of Decency," complains that he met at Providence a handsome young woman on horseback "dressed in man's clothes." He thinks it a great scandal on the sex.

Cost of Religion in Different Countries.

We find in an English paper the following table, showing the expense of the various Christian Churches in different countries of the world. The figures may, we think, be relied on as offering at least a fair approximation to the truth:

Nations.	Expenditure on clergy per million of people.	Total Expenditure on each Nation.
France - - -	50,000,000	\$175,000
United States - - -	9,000,000	300,000
Spain - - -	11,000,000	600,000
Portugal - - -	3,000,000	600,000
Hungary's Catho - - -	400,000	400,000
Calcutta - - -	1,050,000	300,000
Calcutta - - -	500,000	200,000
Italy - - -	10,391,000	200,000
Austria - - -	10,918,000	250,000
Switzerland - - -	1,720,000	200,000
Prussia - - -	10,355,000	200,000
Germany's Stat - - -	12,793,000	200,000
Holland - - -	1,000,000	400,000
Netherlands - - -	6,000,000	210,000
Denmark - - -	1,700,000	350,000
Sweden - - -	3,400,000	351,000
Russia, Greek - - -	31,000,000	75,000
Russia - Ca - - -	8,000,000	250,000
Christ's Turk's - - -	6,000,000	150,000
South Amer's - - -	15,000,000	150,000
Christ's clow's - - -	3,000,000	250,000
Total - - -	201,728,000	\$44,093,000
Eng. & Wales - - -	8,500,000	2,275,500
Ch. of Engl'd - - -		47,297,825

Thus it appears that Church Expenditures are smallest in Russia, (though we distrust all statistics from this country) where the average is 7 1-2 cents to each person who goes to church, and greatest in England, where every church-goer pays, or has paid for him, the enormous average of \$7 1-2 a year, and where the aggregate yearly outlay much exceeds that of all the rest of Christendom together. Even in Italy where priests are so numerous and churches so abundant and so richly decorated, the support of the whole establishment costs but 20 cents a year to each attendant on the worship. In the United States it is 17 1-2 cents; in Spain and Portugal 50 cents; in Hungary the Catholic worship costs 40 cents a head, the Calvinist 30, and the Lutheran 20. In Catholic Austria and Protestant Prussia the cost is alike 25 cents.

The reason why, in England, the Church costs so exorbitantly, must be found in the

extravagant incomes pocketed by the Archbishops, Bishops and other great men. The entire annual sum is \$47,297,825; out of this twenty-five Archbishops and Bishops pouch \$1,485,573, or an average of \$29,423, a piece; twenty-eight Deans get \$221,250, or \$7,900 a piece; sixty-one Archdeacons \$225,730, or \$3,760 a piece; twenty-six Chancellors \$34,250, or \$2,470, a piece; five hundred and fourteen Prebends and Canons, \$1,400,050, or \$2,805, a piece; three hundred and thirty Precursors, Succeedors and other members of Collegiate and Cathedral Churches (sinecures \$58,250, or \$175, each; 2,880 aristocratic pluralities, men who hold from two to four livings, but perhaps discharge the clerical office in none of them, get \$26,807,150 or \$9,250 each; and there are 8,559 parochial clergy and curates who receive \$16,443,100, or 1,920 each on the average.—They are, however, by no means paid on so fair a principle, for there are many poor curates in the country who receive no more than \$150 or \$200 a year, and discharge their duties in apostolic poverty. This is a matter of course, for where there are so many great men who shine in purple and fine linen, there must be thousands of poor ones that go in rags. 'How long, O Lord, how long!'—Tribune.

Coal.—From old Brin Hill and Girard there have been shipped to Cleveland, twenty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand pounds, and from Wick's Brin Hill, at Youngstown, twenty-one million, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand, four hundred and thirty pounds, making a total of 49,221,430 pounds, or seven hundred and eleven thousand, eight hundred and twenty bushels. A large portion of this is consumed in Cleveland for fuel, manufacturing and steamship purposes, and large quantities are shipped up the Lakes, to Buffalo, Canada, &c.—The consumption of coal has increased very rapidly within a few years, and will continue to increase for years to come.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.

NEW YORK, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844.

"Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age."

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of the 'Living Age' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Albionist, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tatler's, Anstworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that by winnowing the wheat from the chaff, by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The Living Age is published every Saturday, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston; Price 12 1-2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

POSTAGE FREE.—To all subscribers within 1500 miles, who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, at Boston, the sum of Six dollars, we will continue the work beyond the year, as long as shall be an equivalent to the cost of the postage;—thus virtually carrying out the plan of sending every man's copy to him POSTAGE FREE; placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us; and making the whole country our neighborhood.

We hope for such future change in the law, or in the interpretation thereof, as will enable us to make this offer to subscribers at any distance.

E. LITTELL, & CO., Boston.

New Daily Paper in Boston.

A LARGE number of earnest Friends of Freedom, dissatisfied with the present condition of the Party Press, and desirous of having an organ which shall set forth, temperately but fearlessly, their sentiments and principles, have come forward and contributed, each one his mite, to a Fund for that purpose.

That Fund has been placed in the hands of Trustees who will publish in the City of Boston, on the First Day of January, 1851, a new Daily Paper, to be called

THE COMMONWEALTH.

and continue to publish the same EVERY MORNING, except Sunday.

It will set forth the principles of the FREE SOIL PARTY; but it will be truly A FREE PRESS, and not the bond-servant of any cause, or party, except that of Freedom, Truth, and Humanity.

THE FOLIO STAR toward which it will ever point will be THE RIGHT; but the right of ALL.

It will recognize the obligation of Law, the necessity of Order, and the duty of Peace and Good Will to men.

No pains or expense will be spared to render it a Good Daily Paper; a Commercial, Political, and Literary Paper, worthy the men who create it, and the sentiments which it will represent.

The names of the Editors will be announced hereafter.

The Price of the Daily will be Five Dollars of the Weekly, Two Dollars—always in advance.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received for the present at No. 5 Water street.

S. G. HOWE,
WILLIAM JACKSON, Trustees.
F. W. BIRD,
JOHN P. JEWETT,

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!!

The following are for Sale at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Jay's Review of the Mexican War.
The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones.

Liberty Bell.
Douglass' Narrative.

Brown's Do.
Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp.

Archer Moore.
Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Woman.

Despotism in America.
Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Slavery.

Brotherhood of Thieves.
Slaveholder's Religion.

War in Texas.
Garrison's Poems.

Pierpont's Poems.
Phillips Wheatley's Poems.

Condition of the People of Color.
Legion of Liberty.

Madison Papers.
Phillips' Review of Spooner.

Disunionist.
Moody's History of the Mexican War.

Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson.
And various other Anti-Slavery Books.

Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform publications; such as

Equality of the sexes, By Sarah M Grimke.
May's Discourse on the Rights and Condition of Woman.

Auto-biography of H. C. Wright.
James Boyle's letter to Garrison.

Pious Frauds, Pillsbury.
Health Tracts.

Water-Cure Manual.
Female Midwifery.

N. P. Rogers' Writings.
Theodore Parker's Sermons.

Ballou's Non Resistance.
George S. Burleigh's Poems.

&c. &c. &c.
Also a General assortment of Books, Miscellaneous, Scientific and Literary.

BARNABY & WHINERY.

YANKEE NOTION STORE.

Pedar's Goods at Wholesale.

AT prices lower than at any other place West of the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believing) and we will give them the proofs of the cheapness of our stock, which is principally received directly from the manufacturer and importer and

Consists in part of Italian and American Sewing Silk, Spool Thread, Patent Thread, Shoe do, Combs, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Braids, Edgings, Insertions, Suspenders, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Envelopes, Letter Paper, Portfolios, Bannet Wire, Worsted Braid, Silk Braid, Fans, Shoe Thread, Business Cards, Needles, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Yankee Notion Store, North Side of Main St., Salem, O., a large assortment of Spool Silk in Boxes, warranted to be of the best quality, and each spool to contain the stated quantity of silk. Also splendid PAPER MACHE Buttons, a new article just coming into the market.

Our stock will be constantly renewed through Hancock & Lee of Philadelphia. June 18, 1851. SAML BROOKE.

I. TRESMOTT & CO.—Salem, Ohio.

WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books; Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs; Dr. Townsend's Celebrated Sarsaparilla; Falmestock's, McLean's and Seller's Vermifuge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day.—ALSO.

BOOTS & SHOES and Shoe Findings; Dry-Goods and Groceries, &c. &c. Aug. 9, '50

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.

New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESMOTT, & CO.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities—having recently made new purchases—for demonstrating the subjects pertaining to the science of medicine; having a fine French Anatomical Manikin; Skeletons, Dried Preparations; Life sized, and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates; a collection of the most approved colored plates for illustrating medical botany, large supply of Surgical Instruments and plates and splendid pathological illustrations, besides a well selected modern library containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and thoroughly acquiring such information.

It being my design to continue to teach, it shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure than desire to make all the instructions and demonstrations practical.

Those intending to study medicine would do well to commence at an early period.

The term for Anatomy and Physiology will, as usual commence on the first Monday of October.

K. G. THOMAS.
MARIENRO, May 5, 1851.

N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my property I will sell on very reasonable terms.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis.
James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio.
Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.
Stow & Tall, Braceville, Trumbull County, O.
Moore & Johnson, McConsville, Morgan Co., O.
Wm. Hambleton, Pennsylvania, Morgan Co., O.
Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O.
J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County